

However, Dorothy's sphere of influence reaches well beyond her classroom walls and into the community. Dorothy Kittaka is co-founder of the Foundation for the Arts and Music in Elementary Education—known as FAME. She is involved with the Indiana-Purdue, Fort Wayne Community Advisory Council; Arts United; the Fort Wayne Children's Choir and the Fort Wayne Philharmonic.

Perhaps the best description of the unique gifts Dorothy Kittaka brings to her students was offered by Haverhill's principal: "Dorothy's entire life is an example of one who believes that the arts are a vital force in the education of children. Her enthusiasm for the importance of the arts ignites the spark of imagination, creativity and joy of learning in her students."

On behalf of the people of the Fourth District of Indiana, I want to thank Dorothy Kittaka for the countless contributions she has made to the lives of our young people.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO RE-NAME MOUNT MCKINLEY AS DENALI

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to correct one of the oldest and most controversial mistakes ever made in the naming of one of America's foremost natural geologic features, which is in the State of Alaska. I refer to Denali, which the federal government persistently and unjustly names Mount McKinley.

Denali is North America's tallest mountain, rising to 20,320 feet in the heart of the Alaska Range. Its vertical rise measured from its lowlands to the summit is greater than that of Mt. Everest, in effect making it the tallest mountain in the world. Denali is also one of the nation's most beautiful natural features and a fitting symbol of the largest state and most prolific and responsible developer of natural resources. Alaskans and visitors alike marvel at its stunning beauty and dominant presence on the landscape, and the massif has come to represent both Alaska's proud heritage and bright future.

On a clear day, one can see the giant peak looming on the horizon 140 miles away to the south in Alaska's largest city of Anchorage. It is no wonder that Athabascan Native people have always called the peak "Denali," which means the High One.

Through the State's history the peak has been known as "Denali" until it was discovered by a prospector who took it upon himself to name the mountain after President William McKinley. Rather than call the mountain what the Alaskan people had called it for hundreds if not thousands of years, one person arbitrarily changed the face of maps everywhere . . . everywhere except Alaska, that is.

In 1975 the Alaska Legislature formally named it Denali, and the mountain is known by that name within Alaska to this day. Differences between state and federal names of geographic features are rare, and in this case the anomaly deserves amending.

To this end, the State approached the federal Board of Geographic Names with the proposal to require the use of Denali in all maps

nationwide; the Board was prepared to act favorably. However, the Board's hands were subsequently tied by the intervention of one Member from Ohio.

One Member from Ohio continuously introduces legislation to block the name change. By its own policy, the Board refuses to act on a name change of a geographic feature when there is pending legislation concerning it, even if the measure is never considered. Thus, one single Representative can block a name-change within a State sought by the State's duly elected representatives. Whatever happened to the principle of federalism?

Far from memorializing a president in an appropriate manner, the name Mt. McKinley is now the source of confusion for millions of visitors to Denali National Park, the correctly named park hosting the mountain with the misfit moniker. Congress in 1980 dispelled this confusion half-way by redesignating the former Mt. McKinley National Park as Denali National Park and Preserve. Consistency dictates we use the name Denali for the mountain at the heart of the park.

I have nothing against naming a natural landmark after a U.S. President; it is an appropriate and honorable way to memorialize this nation's Presidents. However, William McKinley's deepest roots were in the State of Ohio, which is why he's known as the Idol of Ohio.

I respectfully suggest the gentleman from the State of Ohio re-designate a federal forest or similar landmark of his district after President McKinley if he wishes to honor this great president's memory. I am more than willing to assist him in this task.

My bill formally redesignates Mount McKinley as Denali, and requires the Interior Department to reflect this correction in all maps, references, and products put out by the United States government. This bill is not symbolic. It will be moved and receive its due consideration in this Congress.

Congress should end a long-running, 26 year controversy and name the mountain after what the people of the State of Alaska want it to be called: Denali.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORWIN HIGH SCHOOL BAND

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinguished honor to recognize on the House floor an exceptional group of people from one of the schools in my Congressional District. On May 14, 1999, the Norwin High School Band will celebrate its 75th anniversary. For three quarters of a century, this organization has dedicated itself to the pursuit of musical excellence and music education. Through classes, practices, and competitions, the Norwin High School Band has established itself as one of the premier high school bands in the country. Among its many accomplishments, the Norwin High School Band has multiple state championships and a 1982 Marching Bands of America Grand National Championship. To further its impressive resume, it is the only band in the nation to have won Bands of America Regional Championships in three

consecutive decades, and we have every reason to believe that it will find its fourth victory in the new millennium.

Mr. Speaker, as we progress to the year 2000, it becomes ever more clear that investment in young people's education must remain our first priority. The Norwin High School Band has championed this philosophy for 75 years, and it will continue to lead by demonstration in the future. I ask my colleagues to join me in the recognition of this talented and gifted organization, and to thank its members and alumni for their contributions to the community, the state, and the nation.

TRIBUTE TO VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II FROM MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women from Mount Pleasant, Michigan, who served in World War I and World War II.

On May 15, the city's memorials will be rededicated. I am honored to be invited to the ceremony and have submitted for the Record my remarks, which follow:

It is my privilege to join as we pay tribute to the men and women who fought in World War I and World War II. Some have joined us today. Some died on the battlefield. All served with honor.

When these monuments were first dedicated a different group of people stood here. They were mothers and fathers, sweethearts, classmates, and childhood friends to those they came to honor. With swollen pride and teary eyes, they remembered these sons and daughters.

They could recount with detail the great battles led by our generals and the evil deeds committed by our enemies. They made do without at home to win the war abroad. They knew sacrifice, loyalty, and mission.

As time passes, it is inevitable that the bitter memories of war fade. The names of the dead are engraved on plaques, and whispered at night by widows in prayers that only God hears.

But because each new generation is faced with learning the value of freedom and the price it demands, they must turn to the past, to learn and remember.

The lessons of World Wars I and II, like these two monuments, still stand. They are honor, service, bravery, and patriotism.

The greatest memorial we can give to those who served in these wars is to keep the memories of these men and women in our hearts and minds, and to pass on their sacred values to our children.

EXPOSING RACISM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism

in America, I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

STUDENTS WORK ON PLANS TO GET AROUND INITIATIVE 200

SEATTLE (AP)—In the wake of anti-affirmative action Initiative 200, some University of Washington students aren't waiting around for administrators to take steps to maintain the school's diversity.

They have formed what they call a "multicultural think-tank" to come up with their own list of proposals to encourage and prepare minority high school graduates to apply to the UW.

"The first year after something like Initiative 200 is the biggest time to decide what happens for the future," said Tyrone Porter, a doctoral student in bioengineering and think-tank member. "I didn't want to just sit around and not see things really going on."

I-200, passed by voters in November, prohibits the consideration of race and gender in state government contracting, hiring and college admissions. At the UW, which had considered race in admissions before I-200, preliminary figures show a decline in minority applications, and administrators fear that will translate into lower minority enrollments.

The think-tank members' ideas include sending teams of UW students to area high schools, teaching teen-agers good study habits, and helping them prepare for college-entrance tests.

"The biggest thing is students going out and being the primary ambassadors for the school," Porter said. "I don't think that's being done on a regular basis right now."

Porter has outreach experience. As an undergraduate at Prairie View A&M University in Texas, a historically black school, he regularly visited his old high school in Detroit to talk about opportunities at Prairie View. He is now a regional officer for pre-college initiatives in the National Society of Black Engineers.

Porter decided to use that experience by working with other students to develop student-driven solutions to maintaining minority enrollments at the UW.

Porter is pushing for a pool of money to pay for student outreach proposals and hire an outreach coordinator to keep the various programs working together.

Another group member, Tyson Marsh, has developed a proposed yearlong program designed to teach leadership skills to high school students and encourage them to work in their communities.

"I guess the overall hope is to develop conscious citizens, both outside the UW and within the UW community, while providing them with resources and educational opportunities and experience in organizing," Marsh said.

The think-tank members plan to present their ideas to UW regents on Friday.

The university is still developing its own outreach plan to maintain diversity among UW students. Ideas being considered include placing UW counselors in some high schools, recruitment mailings and working more closely with community groups.

The student proposals are part of the mix, said Ernest Morris, vice president for student affairs and chairman of a task force on diversity efforts.

"They're good ideas," Morris said. "We like the enthusiasm that they represent. We like the fact that the students are implicitly and explicitly committing themselves to working toward this shared goal."

SPOKANE POLICE STUMPED BY CROSS-BURNINGS

SPOKANE (AP)—Investigators have few clues into a string of our recent cross burn-

ings, including two targeting an interracial couple from northeast Spokane.

In the front yard of the couple's home Tuesday, a blackened cross that had apparently been set on fire before dawn leaned on a fence.

Inside, a 13-year-old boy who was home sick from school—one of the couple's three children—punched his hand into the family's sofa and vented.

"If I catch who did this, I want to take them down," he said. The boy's mother comforted her son but suggested he shouldn't respond to a hate crime with more violence.

"I'm still angry, but not as mad as I was after the first one," she said.

The mother, who is white, and the father, who is black, believe the family has been targeted because of its racial makeup.

The wooden cross found Tuesday had been wrapped with a piece of cloth that may have been saturated with a flammable liquid.

It was similar to one left in the front yard Feb. 14, and to another left a week later that was burned outside Zion Temple Church. The predominantly black congregation is in Spokane's East Central neighborhood.

Investigators call the 2-foot-high crosses in those incidents "trunk" crosses because they are small enough to fit in a car's trunk.

The first of the recent series of cross-burnings occurred Feb. 11, when a larger cross—about 5-feet-high—was left by the northeast Spokane home of a 58-year-old white man.

Before this year, Spokane police hadn't recorded a cross-burning since such hate crimes became a specific reporting category in January 1993.

Police have no suspects in the recent incidents and aren't speculating about who's responsible.

Investigators are perplexed about the second incident at the interracial couple's home, in part because their name and address—even their specific neighborhood—were not publicly divulged in a newspaper account about the earlier cross-burning.

That means investigators can pretty much rule out a copy-cat crime carried out by someone motivated by media attention.

But it doesn't rule out neighbors—who may have a dispute with the family—or someone acting out of hatred, investigators say.

Police also will examine whether a secret racist group may be responsible for the cross-burnings, although there is no evidence to suggest that, investigators say.

TRENTON COUNCIL SELECTS BLACK AS MAYOR

TRENTON, NC (AP).—A town where a black never held elective office and that refused to annex three black neighborhoods now has a black woman mayor, succeeding a white man who quit after saying blacks are unfit to govern.

The town council selected Sylvia Willis as the town's newest temporary mayor in a special closed session Tuesday. The selection averted another boycott threatened by Mrs. Willis' husband, black activist Daniel J. Willis.

"They looked at everybody's qualifications and decided to go with her," said town attorney Christopher Henderson, adding that the vote was unanimous.

Mrs. Willis is the first black ever to serve in Trenton government and the town's first female mayor.

"This is the beginning of a coming together—or trying, anyway," Mrs. Willis said. She will fill the remainder of former Mayor Joffree Leggett's term, which will expire in November. Leggett resigned in March after saying blacks did not belong in town government and were not leaders.

He made the comments amid criticism of Trenton's government by Willis and others

for refusing to annex three black neighborhoods. Trenton, a town of about 200 located 90 miles southeast of Raleigh, at the time had only 50 blacks. Since then, the town council has agreed to annex the neighborhoods and their roughly 100 black residents.

Mrs. Willis' selection came less than 24 hours after a town council meeting at which councilmen Charles Jones and Odell Lewis exchanged angry words with Daniel Willis and others.

Nearly 30 black residents had signed a petition nominating Mrs. Willis for a seat on the council in the wake of Leggett's resignation and Lewis' appointment as mayor pro tem.

Jones said no vacancy existed since Lewis was holding a commissioner's seat and the mayor's post simultaneously because he had not resigned from the council.

Mrs. Willis stood after Jones' statement and volunteered to serve as mayor.

Her appointment ended a brief boycott of Trenton merchants that began Tuesday. A number of blacks met after Monday night's council meeting and agreed they would not shop at town businesses until a black was appointed to the council. All Trenton businesses are owned by whites.

Mrs. Willis will be sworn in at the council's next meeting May 10.

The new mayor is accustomed to breaking ground. She was the first black appointed to several postmaster jobs in towns in North Carolina and New York.

"It's like it was God's plan for my life in these situations," Mrs. Willis said. "When I look back, it wasn't anything I particularly went out to seek."

She expects to be able to work with council members. "I've had things thrown at me before, and I had to deal with it," she said. "You don't just strike out because someone talks ugly or looks dirty."

MINORITIES MAKING FEW GAINS ON NEWSPAPER STAFFS

SAN FRANCISCO (AP).—Newsrooms are still overwhelmingly white and male, despite efforts in recent years to attract minority journalists, a study says.

The percentage of Asian American, black, Hispanic and American Indian newsroom employees rose to 11.55 in 1998 from 11.46 the previous year, according to findings presented Wednesday at the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

For the first time, the survey also counted female journalists, finding they represent about 37 percent of news staffs.

"I still think there are a lot of editors who don't understand the importance of diversity," said Nancy Baca, president of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists and an assistant features editor at the Albuquerque Journal in New Mexico.

The survey also showed declines for members of minority groups receiving internships and getting a first full-time journalism job.

Catalina Camia, president of Unity: Journalists of Color, an alliance of Asian-American, Hispanic, black and American Indian journalists, found one unchanged statistic particularly troubling—9 percent of the newsroom supervisors are minorities.

"These are the positions of real decision-making," said Camia, a Washington correspondent for The Dallas Morning News. "Looking at the big picture, these numbers tell us that incredible efforts need to be taken if we are going to get young people of color interested in journalism."

At the Tuesday session, ASNE announced a series of initiatives, including creation of a national talent bank listing minority students looking for internships or their first jobs.

The board of the Associated Press Managing Editors ratified the list of initiatives. ASNE's goal is for newsrooms to reflect the racial and ethnic makeup of the general population by 2025.

"You can't sell newspapers to people if you don't reflect their communities," said N. Christian Anderson, publisher of the Orange County Register and incoming ASNE president. "It's a simple business equation, as well as the right thing to do."

COURT: WITNESSES HAVE TROUBLES
IDENTIFYING MEMBERS OF OTHER RACES

(By Thomas Martello)

TRENTON, NJ (AP)—The New Jersey Supreme Court has ruled that juries in some mixed-race criminal cases should be told that witnesses have a tougher time identifying defendants of another race.

Prosecutors had argued there isn't enough scientific evidence to prove witnesses have more difficulty identifying members of another race.

But the court rejected the argument Wednesday, saying there have been ample studies and that most jurisdictions accept the concept.

"Indeed some courtroom observers have commented that the ordinary person's difficulty of 'cross-racial recognition' is so commonplace as to be the subject of both cliché and joke: 'they all look alike,'" the court wrote.

The court ordered a new trial in the rape case of a white Rutgers University student who identified a black man, McKinley Cromedy, as her attacker. The court said the jury should have been given a "cross racial instruction" alerting jurors to pay close attention to the possible influence of race in identifying defendants.

The woman had not recognized a photograph of Cromedy that she was shown a few days after the rape. However, she alerted police eight months later when she spotted Cromedy on a street corner. She identified him as the rapist after he had been taken into custody.

No forensic evidence was admitted during the trial. Court documents said it was not possible to link Cromedy to the rape through blood and sperm samples, and no fingerprints were taken by police at the scene.

The trial court did not allow the jury to be advised that "cross racial identification" could affect the victim's ability to identify her assailant, a decision upheld by an appeals court and overturned this week.

"It's an important decision," said Sylvia Orenstein, who argued the case on behalf of Cromedy. "Science has shown, unfortunately, that most people tend to better recognize people of their own race. This is another factor a jury should be alerted to consider."

The court said a cross-racial instruction to juries should only be given when identification is critical to the case, and there are no other eyewitnesses to back up the victim's charges.

POLICE BRUTALITY AND RACIAL PROFILING:
FACTS ARE SCARCE
(By Paul Shepard)

WASHINGTON (AP)—In Boston, cries of police brutality are relatively rare. A beefed-up internal affairs division seems to be working, experts say.

In New York, on the other hand, anyone who has ever heard of black immigrants Abner Louima and Amadou Diallo knows the nation's largest city has a problem when race and policing converge.

But whether these cities have the best and worst records in policing their police—or

whether police brutality is on the rise in American cities—is difficult to say authoritatively.

No government agency keeps track, and few police departments collect information based on race.

The question has taken on crucial dimensions. Police shootings have taken the lives of blacks in Pittsburgh and Riverside, Calif. In New Jersey, Maryland and Florida, state troopers have come under fire for conducting traffic stops based on a driver's race—so-called racial profiling.

A picture can be cobbled together from hearsay and anecdotes but the lack of hard statistics riles civil rights advocates who believe black and brown people are more likely to end up unjustly facing a policeman's gun or billy club than whites.

"This is frustrating to me in large part because white America has refused to acknowledge a problem exists," said Rep. Gregory W. Meeks, D-N.Y. "Now in 1999, we are seeing some of the same police brutality we saw in the Jim Crow days, but white America just doesn't get it."

Meeks, said the Congressional Black Caucus task force on police brutality, which he co-chairs, plans hearings in several cities, including Baltimore, Chicago and Dallas.

"At least it will be a starting point," said Meeks, a former prosecutor.

Said Ron Daniels, head of the Center for Constitutional Rights, a New York-based civil rights group, "We know we have a bad problem out there. We just don't know exactly how bad."

"Anywhere I've gone in this country, 15 minutes into the conversation we are talking about some police brutality," Daniels said. He organized a national anti-police brutality march in Washington in early April after four officers from New York's elite street crimes unit fired 41 shots at Diallo, an unarmed West African immigrant, hitting him 19 times. The officers have been charged with second-degree murder.

For years, civil rights groups have urged the Justice Department to collect nationwide data on excessive force cases. The collection of data was authorized by the 1994 Crime Act but not funded.

"So far we only have anecdotal information," said NAACP President Kweisi Mfume.

On Wednesday, Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., reintroduced a bill requiring the Justice Department to collect data on traffic stops by local police. "Stopping our citizens to be searched on account of their race is an unacceptable activity on the part of law enforcement," he said.

A bill before the Massachusetts Legislature would require the state attorney general to study the number of people stopped for routine traffic violations, their race or ethnicity, age, along with why they were stopped, if there was a search and whether an arrest was made.

San Diego requires that police record of race of people they stop in order to assess whether officers rely on racial profiling in making traffic stops. Some of the 35 police chiefs and activists who met with Attorney General Janet Reno last week discussed adopting such a plan elsewhere.

But, generally, police officials are wary. "If passed into law, the (Conyers) bill would place a burden on the police and lengthen traffic stops," said Robert Scully, executive director of the National Association of Police Organizations, which represent 4,000 police unions and associations. He said officers are vulnerable to attack during such stops and pausing to collect data "would make a dangerous situation worse."

"It's ironic that in the quest for a color-blind society, some people want us to keep track of people by race," said Jim Pasco, ex-

ecutive director of the Fraternal Order of Police, the nation's largest police labor organization, with 277,000 members. "We're opposed to any kind of racial tabulation," he said, opposing proposals to accumulate data on police brutality cases.

Pasco said that police brutality hasn't been increasing. He notes the number of federal prosecutions of abusive cops has stayed at about 30 a year while the number of officers has sharply increased.

Available information hints that along with Boston, the police departments of Minneapolis and San Francisco have done the best jobs in curbing such abuses, according to a study last year of 14 cities by Human Rights Watch, an international human rights organization.

New York, Washington, D.C., and New Orleans appear to have the most serious problems of abusive officers on their forces, according to the report.

Los Angeles, where the Rodney King police beating led to riots, was judged to be "slowly on the mend."

Allyson Collins, the report's author, said the FBI, U.S. attorneys and Justice Department all have some information that could shed light.

"Bits and pieces of information are scattered everywhere," Collins said. "It's not a priority until we get some high-profile case that gets everyone talking and then the public is lulled back to sleep on the topic."

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1625—THE
HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced in the House The Human Rights Information Act (H.R. 1625), and joining me as the principal cosponsor of this bill was Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA, our distinguished Republican Colleague from the State of Maryland. Our legislation has already found strong bipartisan support with over 50 of our distinguished colleagues joining as original cosponsors of this bill. These men and women are leading voices in the defense of human rights throughout the world, and recently many of them joined me at a press conference announcing the introduction of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is similar to legislation which I introduced in the last Congress with the cosponsorship of Congresswoman MORELLA. Our bill—H.R. 2635 of the 105th Congress—was considered and favorably reported by the Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology of the Committee on Government Reform in the last Congress. I want to commend our colleague, Congressman STEPHEN HORN, who chairs that Subcommittee, for his thoughtful consideration of the legislation last year. I also want to thank Congressman DENNIS KUCINICH, who served as Ranking Democratic Member of the Subcommittee in the last Congress, for his help in the consideration of the legislation last year.

Mr. Speaker, three simple principles are at the heart of the Human Rights Information Act.

First, it is a fundamental obligation of our government to support and protect human rights and democracy. This principle is central to our democratic system of government. The constitutional codification of our commitment